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CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

- LINNÆA**, Gronov.—*L. borealis*, Gronov.; used to be found in the recesses of New Durham swamp, N. J., but not recently; some suppose it to have been placed there by Michaux.
- LONICERA**, L.—*L. sempervirens*, Ait.; not very rare, though curiously not in *Torr. Cat.*; Staten Island and New Durham swamp, *Austin and others*; N. Y., formerly in Jones' Wood, and waste grounds, now the site of Central Park, where it grew luxuriantly, but is not in the catalogue of the Park by *R. & P.*; Glen Cove, *Coles*; Flatbush, *W. H. L.*; Weehawken, *L. R.*—*L. grata*, Ait.; New Durham swamp, *Torr. Cat.*; Central Park, *Rawolle & Pilat*; Glen Cove, *Coles*; thicket near Flatbush jail, 1868, *Ruger*.—*L. parviflora*, Lam.; Closter etc., common, *Austin*; N. Y., *Torr. Cat.*, *O. W. M.*; Preakness, N. J., *Fischer*; Palisades, Secaucus, etc., not uncommon, *W. H. L.*
- DIERVILLA**, Tourn.—*D. trifida*, Moench; Central Park, *R. & P.*; Bloomingdale, *Torr. Cat.*; Piermont, *Austin*; Preakness, *Fischer*; Long Hill, N. J., *W. H. L.*; Glen Cove, *Coles*; not uncommon.
- TRIOSTEUM**, L.—*T. perfoliatum*, L.; not uncommon, at least in the region of the Palisades and on Long Island and Staten Island.—*T. angustifolium*, L.; is reported from Glen Cove, L. I. We should like very much to see a specimen.
- SAMBUCUS**, Tourn.—*S. Canadensis*, L.; common; N. Y.—*S. pubens*, Mchx.; common on the Palisades, *Austin*; N. Y., *O. W. M.*
- VIBURNUM**, L.—*V. Lentago*, L.; common; N. Y.—*V. prunifolium*, L.; common; N. Y.—*V. nudum*, L.; not uncommon; Closter, *Austin*; Long Island, *W. H. L.*; both varieties are found growing together in Secaucus swamp, N. J.; on Staten Island, Var. *Claytoni*, with a rather long peduncle and very glossy leaves, *W. H. L.*; Var. *cassinoides*, N. Y., *O. W. M.*—*V. dentatum*, L.; common; N. Y.—*V. pubescens*, Pursh; on rocky hills, *Torr. Cat.*; not rare about Closter, *Austin*; Preakness, *Fischer*.—*V. acerifolium*, L.; common; N. Y.—*V. lantanoides*, Mchx.; rocky woods, Manhattanville, etc., *Torr. Cat.*; N. Y., *O. W. M.*

RUBIACEÆ.

- GALIUM**, L.—*G. aparine*, L.; common; N. Y., *O. W. M.*; very abundant in the woods at the foot of the cliffs, Patterson, *Forman*; very common on Palisades, *Austin*.—*G. Mollugo*, L.; Inwood, N. Y., *W. W. Denslow*.—*G. asprellum*, Mchx.; common; N. Y., *O. W. M.*—*G. trifidum*, L.; common; Closter, *Austin*; New Jersey and Staten Island, *W. H. L.*—*G. triflorum*, Mchx.; common; N. Y.—*G. pilosum*, Gray; common; Closter, *Austin*; Jamaica, *W. H. L.*—*G. circæzans*, Mchx.; common; N. Y., *O. W. M.*—*G. lanceolatum*, Torr.; common at Closter, *Austin*; Long Hill, N. J., *W. H. L.*; woods and rocks, *Torr. Cat.*—*G. verum*, L.; N. Y., *O. W. M.*
- DIODIA**, L.—*D. teres*, Walt.; common in N. J.; Closter, *Austin*; N. Y., *Le Roy*, *O. W. M.*; Tottenville, Staten Island, *W. H. L.*
- CEPHALANTHUS**, L.—*C. occidentalis*, L.; common; Glen Cove, *Coles*; N. Y., *O. W. M.*

- MITCHELLA, L.—*M. repens*, L.; common every where in woods; N. Y.
 OLDENLANDIA, Plumier, L.—*O. glomerata*, Michx.; N. Y., *O. W. M.*;
 Bloomingdale and Brooklyn, *State Flora*; Closter, not rare,
Austin.
 HOUSTONIA, L.—*H. purpurea*, L.; New Jersey, *Torr. Cat.*; Var. *longi-*
folia, abundant on Long Island, near Jamaica, Hempstead
 etc.—*H. cærulea*, L.; common along Passaic, but does not occur
 near Closter, *Austin*; Staten Island.

VALERIANACEÆ.

- VALERIANA, Tourn.—*V. officinalis*, L.; vid. § 52.
 FEDIA, Gærttn.—*F. olitoria*, Vahl.; cultivated grounds, Inwood, N. Y.,
W. W. Denslow.—*F. radiata*, Michx.; fields, *Torr. Cat.*; is prob-
 ably an error for the former.

DIPSACEÆ.

- DIPSACUS, Tourn.—*D. sylvestris*, Mill.; not uncommon; Glen Cove,
Coles.—*D. Fullonum*, L.; Orange Co., rare, *Austin*.

85. *Spirodela*.—In reply to a recent communication of specimens, we have received the following letter from Dr. Engelmann. Although he thinks the publication unnecessary, we yet venture to print it, as he differs from Mr. Austin in relation to the endopleura, and, of course, the subsequent terms of the series. Mr. Austin notified us, that he had not had access to his materials for comparison with other species.

St. Louis, Nov. 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Only to day I finished the examination of your interesting Lemna. As Prof. Hegelmeier, the accurate monographer of the family, will no doubt give us a full description and figure of this plant, from your specimens, I think it superfluous to try to anticipate him in a much less complete and satisfactory manner, but I may say that,

The fertile fronds are unusually small, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in the longer diameter, mostly with 5–6 ribs, or at most 7; and with 3–5 or sometimes 6 roots. *Foliaceous organs*; spiral vessels, (even in the roots,) pigment cells, and both forms of crystals, acicular and glomerate, as in the common form of *polyrrhiza*; stomata smaller, only 0.14–0.16 mm. in larger diameter, (whereas in that they are 0.20–0.25 mm. long.)—*Spathe* a complete sac as in *Lemna trisulca*, *gibba*, and *minor*; not a mere circular bract, as in *L. paucicostata* and others.—*Anthems*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in transverse diameter, larger than those of other species, different from those of all Lemnæ, (and thus confirming the genus *Spirodela*,) by longitudinal and not transverse dehiscence, as, in fact, Hegelmeier already surmises from Griffith's coarse but reliable figures of the East Indian plant. *Pollen grains* spirulose, as in the whole family, as often elliptical as globose, 0.018–0.023 mm. in the different diameters and sizes; smaller than those of our *Lemna paucicostata*, (0.023–0.027 mm.)—*Pistil*, as well as anthers and utricle, strongly dotted with purple, in alcohol, brown,) subcuticular cells—*ovule*, hemitropous; hori-